Nemosia pileata: ♂ 13.5
Cyanocompsa brissonii [=*cyanea*]*:* (LA) ♂♂ 20.0, 22.3, ♀♀ 18.9, 19.4, 22.5
Saltator coerulescens: 21 unsexed 49.0–67.0 (54.91 ±5.01); (LA) unsexed 51.8, 53.0, 54.5
Saltator orenocensis: unsexed 34.5, 36.8
Saltator albicollis: (LA) unsexed 37.6
Paroaria gularis: unsexed 20.8, 21.4, 21.5, 21.8, 22.0, 23.0, 23.8
Coryphospingus pileatus: ♂♂ 13.8, 14.9, 15.0, 15.8, ♀♀ 14.3, 15.0
Arremonops conirostris: (LA) unsexed 24.6, 28.1, 29.0, 29.8, 31.5
Tiaris bicolor: (LA) ♀ 10.5
Oryzoborus crassirostris: ♀ 19.8
Sporophila intermedia: 12 ♂♂ 11.2–13.5 (12.33 ±.81), ♀♀ 11.0, 11.3; (LA) ♂ 11.2
Sporophila nigricollis: (LA) ♂♂ 8.8, 8.9, 9.1, 9.5, 9.7, 10.0, ♀♀ 8.5, 9.5, 9.5, 10.0, 10.9, 11.25
Sporophila obscura: (LA) unsexed 11.4
Sporophila minuta: (LA) ♂♂ 8.0, 8.4
Volatinia jacarina: ♂♂ 8.0, 8.8, 9.4, 10.0, 10.0, 10.0, 10.3, ♀ 8.8; (LA) ♂♂ 9.2, 9.8, 10.5, ♀♀ 9.0, 9.0
Sicalis flaveola: 21 unsexed 17.0–23.4 (19.72 ±1.5); (LA) ♀ 19.3, unsexed 21.0
Ammodramus humeralis: unsexed 15.8
Carduelis psaltria: (LA) ♂ 10.8, ♀ 10.2

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Eleven bird species new to Bolivia

by Thomas S. Schulenberg and J. V. Remsen, Jr.

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Fieldwork conducted by the authors in the Departamento de La Paz, Bolivia, in 1981, produced specimens of 9 bird species not previously recorded from the country and 2 bird species previously known from Bolivia from sight records only. Two localities were visited: (1) humid, hilly tropical forest bordering the upper Río Beni, about 20 km by river north of Puerto Linares, (c. 15°24′S, 67°33′W) at 600 m, 5 June–8 July, and (2) humid Temperate Zone cloud forest 1 km south of Chuspipata at 3050 m, 23 July–10 August; Chuspipata (16°13′S, 67°51′W) is the name of the pass between Unduavi and Yolosa on the La Paz-Caranavi highway.

LATERALLUS EXILIS Grey-breasted Crake

Four specimens were collected at our Río Beni site: 3 by S. M. Lanyon (LSUMZ 101655, 20 June, ♀, ovary 10 x 4 mm, largest ova 1.5 x 1.5 mm, skull 50% oss., 37 g, heavy fat; LSUMZ 101656, 24 June, ♀, ovary 10 x 5 mm, largest ova 1 x 1 mm, 43 g, heavy fat; LSUMZ 101243 (skeleton), 24 June, ♀, ovary 10 x 4 mm, largest ova 1 x 1 mm, 36 g, light fat) and 1 by Remsen (LSUMZ 101657, 30 June, testes 4 x 3 mm, 39 g, light fat, heavy body moult). Soft part colours were very similar to those given by Haverschmidt (1974), including an area of green, not mentioned by Ripley (1977), at the base of the otherwise dark upper mandible. All were collected in a large (c. 1 x ½ km), wet, grassy pasture with scattered bushes, where they were rather common and easily seen, often landing temporarily in small bushes after flushing. The song, similar to that of *L. melanophaius*, was an explosive, dry, descending trill lasting about 2 seconds. *L. melanophaius* (2 specimens collected) also inhabited this pasture, but in smaller numbers; it was apparently more restricted to marsh grasses surrounding small pools and ditches with standing water.

L. exilis was previously known from scattered localities from Belize to Panama and much of northern South America (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Blake 1977, Ripley 1977). Our Bolivia specimens are approximately halfway between the nearest previous locality to the north, the Río Ucayali area of Peru (Hellmayr & Conover 1942) and a recently reported record for Paraguay (Storer 1981).

CAPRIMULGUS SERICOCAUDATUS Silky-tailed Nightjar

Two specimens were collected at our Río Beni site: one by A. P. Capparella on 18 June (LSUMZ 101698, ♂, ovary 3 x 2 mm, ova minute, 66 g); and one by Schulenberg on 4 July (LSUMZ 101699, ♂, testes 4 x 2 mm, 62 g). Both were flushed during the day from on or near the ground in mature, hilly tropical forest.

This rare species was known from only a few scattered localities in lowland South America, the nearest to our site being c. 1200 km to the northwest at Yarinacocha, Dpto. Loreto, Peru (Dickerman 1975). Our specimens can be referred to the race *mengeli* (R. W. Dickerman, *in litt.*), previously known from only 3 specimens, all from Yarinacocha.

NONNULA RUFICAPILLA Grey-cheeked Nunlet

Between 22 and 29 June, 4 specimens were netted at our Río Beni site: LSUMZ 101858-101861; 3 ♀♀, 1 sex unknown, none in breeding condition, 2 with head and body moult, 2 without, insects in all 4 stomachs. All specimens and most of our few sight records were from the vicinity of bamboo thickets near the river. D. Wiedenfeld (pers. comm.) saw a pair once in hilly forest undergrowth above the river, and Schulenberg saw a single in dense undergrowth along a stream bed in hilly forest.

N. ruficapilla was previously known from eastern Panama and northern Colombia (*N. r. frontalis* and *pallescens*) and from eastern Peru and western Brazil (*N. r. ruficapilla*). The nearest specimen records to our Bolivia site are from the mouth of the Río La Torre, south bank of the Río Tambopata, Dpto. Madre de Dios, Peru (LSUMZ 92011, 98190-98192, 99592), c. 400 km to the northwest. As this species is not easily detected without use of mist-nets, it is likely that it will eventually be found throughout northern Bolivia in appropriate habitat (river-edge bamboo thickets).

EUBUCCO RICHARDSONI Lemon-tnroated Barbet

This species was seen or heard almost daily at our Río Beni site. Schulenberg collected 2 specimens: LSUMZ 101867, 9 June, ♀, ovary 5 x 3 mm, ova minute, skull 50% ossified, 32 g, light fat, moderate body moult; LSUMZ 101868, 5 July, ♂, testes 4 x 2 mm, skull oss., 40 g, moderate fat, light body moult. The stomachs of both contained fruit parts, but on 6 occasions, individuals were seen picking apart dead leaves or rotting wood in search of (presumably) insects, much in the manner of *E. versicolor* (Remsen, pers. obs.). *E. richardsoni* was always seen singly or in pairs in canopy flocks of tanagers. The song was very similar to the low-pitched, far-carrying, 1-2 second trill of *E. versicolor*, but was broken into several 2-parted segments rather than being a continuous stream of notes.

E. richardsoni is widespread in western Amazonia (Meyer de Schauensee 1966) and its presence in northern Bolivia was not surprising; Schulenberg and others have seen it on the Peruvian bank of the Río Heath, Dpto. Madre de Dios, and at the mouth of the Río La Torre, south bank of the Río Tambopata, Dpto. Madre de Dios, c. 350 and 400 km, respectively, northwest of our Bolivia site.

ANCISTROPS STRIGILATUS Chestnut-winged Hookbill

This species was noted on 5 occasions in canopy mixed-species flocks at our Río Beni site. One specimen was netted: LSUMZ 102020, 15 June, ♂, testes 3 x 2 mm, 35 g, light fat, skull ossified. With specimens of this widespread Amazonia species known from the Peruvian bank of the Río Heath, Dpto. Madre de Dios (LSUMZ 84707-84708) and the mouth of the Río La Torre, south bank of the Río Tambopata, Dpto. Madre de Dios (LSUMZ 92279), c. 350 and 400 km, respectively, northwest of our Bolivia site, its presence in Bolivia is not surprising.

HYLOCTISTES SUBULATUS Striped Woodhaunter

Two specimens were netted at our Río Beni site: LSUMZ 102021, 22 June, ♂, testes 7 x 3 mm, 30 g, no fat, skull oss., and LSUMZ 102022, 30 June, ♀, ovary 6 x 4 mm, ova minute, 23.8 g, no fat, skull 75% oss.; stomachs of both contained insects, including beetles. This secretive bird was not observed in the field at this locality.

Specimens of this widespread Amazonian species have been taken c. 400 km northwest of our site, at the mouth of Río La Torre, south bank of Río Tambopata, Dpto. Madre de Dios (LSUMZ 87867, 92278); thus its presence in Bolivia was to be expected.

GRALLARICULA FERRUGINEIPECTUS Rusty-breasted Antpitta

Five specimens (LSUMZ 102249–102253) were obtained (2 collected by Schulenberg and 3 netted) in humid forest 1 km south of Chuspipata at

2850–3050 m, 27 July-9 August. The specimens, all adults (3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀) ranged in weight from 15 to 18 g, none was in reproductive condition, and all had insects in their stomachs.

The nearest previously reported records are from Cordillera Vilcabamba, Dpto. Cuzco, Peru (Weske 1972), c. 700 km northwest of our site. Our Bolivia specimens closely resemble a series of 43 specimens (LSUMZ) from Dpto. Amazonas south to Dpto. Huánuco, Peru, but differ slightly in showing a tendency towards greyer crowns, more olive mantles, and reduced loral spots.

TACHYCINETA LEUCOPYGA Chilean Swallow

At our Río Beni site, on 24 June, Remsen found, and Schulenberg collected, a specimen of this species as it foraged with 200 *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca* over the large pasture in which the *Laterallus exilis* specimens were obtained (see above). The bird (LSUMZ 102971) was a ♀ (ovary 4 x 2 mm, ova minute, 15.5 g, moderate fat). This appears to be the first incontrovertible record of *Tachycineta leucopyga* for Bolivia.

This swallow breeds in southern Chile and Argentina; wintering birds migrate north to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil. Meyer de Schauensee (1966:393) states that it may winter "possibly also in Bolivia (Falls of the Río Madeira?, cf. Olrog, *Opera Lilloana* 19, 1963)", but we can find no reference to this species in Olrog (1963). Allen (1889) reported that Rusby collected a Bolivian specimen on the Falls of the Madeira. Hellmayr (1932:430) believed that some of Rusby's specimen labels were transposed, and questioned Rusby's Bolivian record of *Tachycineta leucopyga* (Hellmayr 1935). We know of no other references to this species for Bolivia.

RAMPHOCAENUS MELANURUS Long-billed Gnatwren

This species was recorded regularly in small numbers at our Río Beni site. Schulenberg collected 2 singing males: LSUMZ 102857, 16 June, ♂, testes 1 x 1 mm, 11.5 g, light fat; LSUMZ 102858, 27 June, ♂, testes 2 x 1 mm, 11 g, little fat. Both had ossified skulls, insects in their stomachs, and showed moderate body moult. All observations came from hilly forest with extensive areas of dense vine tangles that extended from near the canopy (20–30 m) to near the ground. Gnatwrens were seen from 3 to 20 m above the ground in these tangles. In such situations the birds were difficult to observe, and were most readily located by their persistent song. The song is a very loud, slightly descending trill that lasts c. 1 sec, given at about 10 sec intervals and c. 10–20 times in succession.

The presence of *R. melanurus* in Bolivia was to be expected, as it is known from the upper Río Madeira (Zimmer 1937) and upper Río Purús (Gyldenstolpe 1951). The closest previous locality was 105 km west of Puerto Maldonado, Dpto. Madre de Dios, Peru (LSUMZ 78994–78995), c. 450 km northwest of our Río Beni site.

CARYOTHRAUSTES HUMERALIS Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak

This species was noted regularly at our Río Beni site in canopy flocks of tanagers. Two specimens were collected by Remsen: LSUMZ (102967, 1 July, ♀, ovary 6 x 3 mm, ova minute, 31 g, no fat; LSUMZ 102968, 2 July, ♂, testes 2 x 2 mm, 37 g, no fat. The stomachs of both contained insects and that of the male also contained a few seeds (LSUMZ Stomach Contents

Collection). This species was always noted high (20–40 m) above ground in mixed-species flocks in mature forest, most frequently in rather open, sparsely-foliated trees in which it gleaned insects from the undersides of leaves with slow, deliberate movements (although one hover-glean was recorded). The call note was a loud, clear, sweet "suweeet" with rising inflection, resembling in quality the call notes of many *Tangara* species with which it flocks.

This species was known only from "Bogota" trade skins, one locality in eastern Ecuador, one in extreme western Brazil (Paynter 1970), 2 in southern Peru (Parker & O'Neill 1980, T. A. Parker ms.), and Remsen's sight records from Dpto. Cochabamba, Bolivia (Remsen & Ridgely 1980).

HEMISPINGUS XANTHOPHTHALMUS Drab Hemispingus

This species was noted daily in tall, humid forest 1 km south of Chuspipata at 3050 m. Six specimens (3 of each sex, LSUMZ 103024–103029) were collected (3 by Schulenberg, 2 by Remsen, 1 by S. M. Lanyon). Mean body weight was 11.3 g and the only bird in reproductive condition was a male with testes 5 x 3 mm; all stomachs contained insects. Our Bolivian series does not differ in any consistent way from the LSUMZ series (N=28) from Peru.

H. xanthophthalmus was previously known from Bolivia from sight records from this same locality (Parker *et al.* 1979). In 1980, specimens were collected by Schulenberg and L. C. Binford near the Peru-Bolivia border at Valcón, 5 km NNW of Quiaca, Dpto. Puno, Peru at 3000 m (LSUMZ 98804–98808), bridging the gap between our Bolivia site and previously published records from Dpto. Cuzco, Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Parker & O'Neill 1980).

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Biological species limits in the *Cettia fortipes* complex

by D. R. Wells

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On classical museum characters alone sections of the genus *Cettia* (*sensu* Delacour 1942–43) are among the trickiest of all sylviine warblers to identify. Their subdued brown plumages seem bereft of characters that could function as recognition marks in nature and visual cues may rank subordinate to signals of other kinds, such as vocalisations. Descriptions of *Cettia* songs in the literature (Ali & Ripley 1973, King *et al.* 1975, Neufeldt 1971, Smythies 1953) suggest a diversity well up to the sylviine average and a tendency also to unusual, arresting quality, confirmed in those described here. Through experiments with tape-recordings (this study; J. L. Gulledge, *in litt.*), songs have been shown to be important for territorial advertisement in the *C. fortipes* group, and among birds whose extreme skulking behaviour must reduce most visual contact to close-range encounters in dim light, they could also promote reproductive isolation. A taxonomic value is indicated (Lanyon 1969) and though I have found no reference to previous applications in *Cettia,* Dowsett & Stjernstedt (1979) have recently used song patterns to help resolve species limits in the related *Bradypterus.*

Delacour's reviews of these genera united under the name *Cettia fortipes* (Hodgson) the marginally tropical Sino-Himalayan bush warblers *C. f. fortipes, pallidus* and *davidianus* with 6 forms: *oreophila, banksi, sepiaria, flaviventris* (=*sumatrana*), *vulcania* (=*montana*) and *everetti* of the Sunda-Wallacea archipelago, linked via a small suite of morphometrical characters and seen as varying mainly in colour intensity with latitude. There are relatively few published natural history observations on any of these forms, especially from the southern range, but all those for which data are recorded do appear to select equivalent habitats, close to the ground in dense elfin forest, low thickets or rank herbage, always above 1000–2000 m altitude (e.g. Ali & Ripley 1973, Chasen & Hoogerwerf 1941). On Timur the endemic *everetti* is exceptional in having been collected from above 1500 m